THE

NEWPORT MERCURY.

TUESDAY, MAY 13, 1794. [N° 1673⅙]

NEWPORT: (Rhode-Island) Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

FROM THE NEW YORK JOURNAL, &c.

ANTICIPATION.

Prayer adapted to the present situation of Great Britain, used in all the churches within that realm, on the 27th and 28th of February, 1794, being the day set apart for Fasting, Humiliation, and Prayer, by the most Gracious royal Sovereign's Proclamation.

MOST holy, and glorious Lord God Almighty, we humbly beseech thee to hear our prayer, and grant our petitions, put up this day, set apart by our most gracious sovereign Lord the King, to implore thy blessings upon our fleets and armies, who are dedicated wholly to thy service, and employed for the humane, benevolent and charitable duties of slaughtering all those desperate Democrats and Republican sinners, who dare invade the divine right of Kings to trample on and tyranize over the Swinish Multitude, created for the sole purpose of being hewers of wood and drawers of water to Kings and Princes, Priests and Nobles. Oh Lord deliver their young men to be charioteers and horsemen, and their wives and their maidens to be concubines to the well-born few of noble blood, for whose use thou knowest, O Lord, they were created. Bless, O Lord, our armies in the East Indies; shield them in the day of battle, that they faint not for grow weary in slaughtering the rebellious inhabitants of our late colonies, now vainly stiling themselves citizens of the United States of America; enable the Indian warriors to murder, scalp, burn, and destroy, that whole race of rebellious wretches, even all the men, women, and children, if it be thy holy will, that the land may be left as an inheritance to the loyal sons of despotism, the virtuous aristocrats, who may take shelter under our trusty and beloved cousin, Lord Dorchester, at whose nod his savage children, the red warriors, shall spread desolation wide. But oh spare those virtuous few, the chosen ones who are ready to join our armies as soon as they land in that devoted country, particularly those leaders of the people who advocate our cause both in and out of C——; and all those advocates for monarchy, that we may reward them liberally for their eminent services; nor let us forget our favourite child, the present R——g—n of N. Y.

O thou great Creator and preserver of man, we humbly thank thee for thy abundant wisdom and loving kindness to this our kingdom of Great-Britain, that thou hast increased and multiplied our national debt, and art still increasing it to near 300 millions sterling; we acknowledge it to be the great bulwark of our nation; the strength and cement of the well born; the sure and certain reward of their eminent services: By it (under thy immediate providence) we live, move, and have our being; and have nothing to do, but eat, drink, and be merry, rejoicing together, under our own vines and figtree, where there are none to make us afraid; and by this we keep the swinish multitude from the horrid sins of gluttony, rebellion, and civil wars; for their whole attention is now employed in procuring bread and water, upon which they fast and pray continually, agreeable to thy holy command.

We humbly prostrate ourselves before thee this day in humiliation and prayer, and acknowledge thy omnipotence, for thine ear is not grown dull that it cannot hear, nor thine eye grown dim that it cannot see, nor thine arm grown short that it cannot save. We therefore devoutly pray, that thou would bless and preserve those chosen vessels of thine holy sanctuary, the Bishops and Priests, and all those in holy orders in thy established church within these realms, and their dependencies. Perplex and confound their enemies, the enemies of our holy religion, the Dissenting Ministers, those brawlers of sedition; detect them in their iniquity, that they may be sent to Botany-Bay, with their chief and dear brother, Doctor Muir.

And finally, oh Lord, bless our most gracious sovereign Lord, George the 3d, our most gracious Queen Charlotte, the Prince of Wales, and all the royal family; endow them with wisdom and understanding; bless all our Lords spiritual and temporal, in Parliament assembled, with all the civil and military officers of government; endow them with wisdom to plan, and courage to execute those necessary measures to preserve the unrivaled military glory of this great and warlike nation, who can truly boast, that they have slaughtered at least one million of their enemies, within the glorious reign of our present most gracious sovereign, George the 3d. We ascribe, under thee, the whole glory of this great exploit to his warlike disposition, his consummate wisdom, and matchless prowess in arms. Therefore bless us, oh Lord, with repeated victories, with the clang of arms, the roar of cannon, and the pleasing sight of garments rolled in blood, with the joyful news of thousands and tens of thousands of our enemies slaughtered daily, until they are extirpated from the earth. Then shall come the glorious Millenium, when thy holy church triumphant, shall be the only Religion on earth, and we the only Ministers and High Priests of thy holy profession; then shall we have indeed the feast of fat things, and chaunt hallelujahs to thy holy name. Even so be it. Amen. Amen.

And oh Lord, if it be thy holy will bless our noble Prince Edward; grant that he may desolate the whole cluster of French West-India Islands. Enable him to slaughter all; yea, even all those impious wretches who dare resist the arms of that noble son of our most gracious sovereign Lord George the 3d: And grant, oh Lord equal success to our virtuous subjects, who have fitted out privateers, from the same pure and disinterested motives, to cruise under the sanction of the royal proclamation, of our pious and most gracious sovereign, against those rebels, vainly styling themselves citizens of America, when thou knowest, oh Lord, they are our slaves, and that we shall subdue them, or totally extirpate them from the face of the earth, as soon as we have subdued those vile Democrats, the swinish multitude of France, who have wantonly and impiously murdered their lawful King and Queen of glorious memory! Martyrs, indeed to the divine right of Kings, and translated, no doubt, from an earthly to a heavenly kingdom; receive them, oh Lord, into thy presence, and crown them with gold and everlasting happiness, and place them on the right hand of our immortal martyr, Charles 1st.

And we humbly pray thee to bless all those Emperors, Kings, and Princes, Dukes, and Nobles, humanely combined with us, piously and religiously to slaughter millions of those deluded wretches who dare dispute the divine right of hereditary Kings and Emperors, established by thy immediate command: Crown our united arms with complete success; make them instruments in thy holy hands to chastise and punish, even with death, all those impious, daring villains, who vainly talk of the Rights of Man, of Liberty and Equality, of Republican governments, of civil and religious liberty, and such errant nonsense; when, lo, oh Lord, thou knowest the swinish multitude were created for our only use as beasts of burden, which is plainly described by Issachar's Strong Ass crouched down between two burthens, civil and religious oppression, taxes, tythes, fire and faggots, chains and slavery; prepare their minds patiently to submit, and faithfully to toil all the day long, for Kings and Princes Priests and Nobles, their just and lawful tax masters, that we may yet spare them on condition that they bow their necks to the yoke, and no longer resist our invincible arms, but humbly implore mercy, crying, "Am I not thine ass?" as did Balaam's of old.

And, oh Lord, let us remember in this our solemn fast, our beloved cousin Mustapha, the immaculate Dey of Algiers, our piratical Ally, whom we have let loose as a scourge upon our American rebellious children; bless his cruisers with pleasant, prosperous gales, that his cruisers may prove successful in distressing plundering and carrying into perpetual slavery, those deluded Americans, who have so wantonly thrown themselves from under our protection, and justly deserve to be murdered, plundered, or condemned to wear the galling chain, and labour for their pious religious task-masters, the just reward of their rebellious folly.

European Intelligence.

FRANCE.

NATIONAL CONVENTION, Jan. 7, 1794.

GEN. Westermann appeared at the bar, and said, "Citizen Representatives, a wound which prevents me from all exercise on horseback, is the motive of my journey to Paris. I come to present to the Convention some remains of the sacerdotal spoils of the Bishop of Agie, so famous for the part which he acted in the late catholic and royal army.——I come also to assure you, upon my head, that of that army, which was still 90,000 men strong while in the district of Mons, not a single combatant has remained.—Chiefs, Officers, Soldiers, Bishops, Countesses, Princesses, and Marchionesses, all perished by the sword, by the flames, or by the waves. This dreadful example is unprecedented in the annals of history; and Europe, astonished, will see that a Republic, which, like the Everlasting Father, dictates its laws from the summit of a sacred mountain, will be able to maintain itself, and to reduce, like Vendee, every country which shall be foolish enough to form a plan of restoring Royalty to France."

The President answered Westermann, and invited him to the honours of the sitting among the Representatives of the people, amidst the loudest plaudits.

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"Fort National (Cherbourg) 16th Jan.

"My last letters announced to the Convention, the entry into this port of five rich prizes, taken from the English, and foretold still more news. This morning there arrived four more vessels richly laden. A large American ship entered the road immediately after; the cargoes of the captured ships are warlike stores; and thus we may, by and bye, pay a visit to England, dressed in their own clothes, armed with their own swords, drinking their own coffee, and smoking our pipes at their expence—and all this in their own ships.——This is what the proverb calls furnishing whips for their own backs."

PARIS, JAN. 29.

INSURRECTION AT ROME.

A disturbance has originated from some taxes, imposed on the people by the Pope, which they refused to pay; about 5000 of them rose in a body, marched to the palace, and demanded an audience of his Holiness, which was denied; for perhaps in their rage, consequences fatal to his person might have ensued. Disappointed of an interview, the Mob cried out—"No more Pence to Peter, the Impostor—down, down with the Whore of *Babylon*, we will have priests of our own making—no mammonites, but humble fishermen, like the saints of old, and not the false saints of this day—no longer will we be the dupes of religion, knavery, and priestcraft. After many such imprecations against the Pope, and his church, and vociferating aloud the many grievances arising from them; ridiculing the present mode of worship, its errors, and superstition, they began to pull down the outer gate of the Palace; but that instant the soldiery appeared, which had the effect of dispersing them. It was feared, however, they would again assemble in greater numbers, joined by many from the adjacent country, as great murmurs of late have been heard among them. Every precaution is taken to guard the Palace, as great apprehension for the personal safety of his Holiness are apprehended.

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LONDON, March 6.

Yesterday advice was received in town, that the transport on board of which are Messrs. Muir, Palmer, Skirving, and Margarott, was arrived at Portsmouth, on her way to Botany Bay.

Two of M. de la Fayette's Aids du Camp, set out on Saturday last for Philadelphia, to settle in that country.

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But, what is of more consequence to their cause, they have succeeded in procuring an armed neutrality.—Switzerland, Denmark, Sweden and Venice, have entered into negociation for maintaining the rights of nations; and to this confederacy they have invited America, Florence, Genoa, and all other states who have been threatened, as well as those now at war, who have been forced to join the allied powers.

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And, oh thou God of battles, take under thy immediate protection our noble Duke of York; endow him with wisdom and strength, that he may become the Solomon and Sampson of the present age; that he may outgeneral our enemies, and slay his thousands with the jaw-bone of an ass, even with his own jaw-bone; let him but command, and it shall be done; desolation shall spread far and wide: Be with him Oh Lord, and inspire him, and the small remnant of his Victorious Army, with courage and fortitude, that they may perform prodigies of valour. As King Saul slew his thousands, and David his tens of thousands, oh enable our noble Duke of York to slay millions, and thereby establish his superior claim to an earthly crown here below, and a sure and certain hope of an heavenly crown of immortality, the just reward of his labours in murdering twenty-six millions of deluded wretches, who dare, impiously, to raise their hands against one of the Lord's anointed.

And oh Lord, if it be thy holy will bless our noble Prince Edward; grant that he may desolate the whole cluster of French West-India Islands. Enable him to slaughter all; yea, even all those impious wretches who dare resist the arms of that noble son of our most gracious sovereign Lord George the 3d: And grant, oh Lord equal success to our virtuous subjects, who have fitted out privateers, from the same pure and disinterested motives, to cruise under the sanction of the royal proclamation, of our pious and most gracious sovereign, against those rebels, vainly styling themselves citizens of America, when thou knowest, oh Lord, they are our slaves, and that we shall subdue them, or totally extirpate them from the face of the earth, as soon as we have subdued those vile Democrats, the swinish multitude of France, who have wantonly and impiously murdered their lawful King and Queen of glorious memory! Martyrs, indeed to the divine right of Kings, and translated, no doubt, from an earthly to a heavenly kingdom; receive them, oh Lord, into thy presence, and crown them with gold and everlasting happiness, and place them on the right hand of our immortal martyr, Charles 1st.

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And we humbly beseech thee, oh Lord, to strengthen the arm of our ferocious savage allies, the Indians of North America, upon whom we place our chief dependence, under thy providence; be with them in the day of battle, that they faint not nor grow weary in slaughtering the rebellious inhabitants of our late colonies, now vainly stiling themselves citizens of the United States of America; enable the Indian warriors to murder, scalp, burn, and destroy, that whole race of rebellious wretches, even all the men, women, and children, if it be thy holy will, that the land may be left as an inheritance to the loyal sons of despotism, the virtuous aristocrats, who may take shelter under our trusty and beloved cousin, Lord Dorchester, at whose nod his savage children, the red warriors, shall spread desolation [illegible] wide: But oh spare those virtuous few, the chosen ones who are ready to join our armies as soon as they land in that devoted country, particularly those leaders of the people who advocate our cause both in and out of C——; and all those advocates for monarchy, that we may reward them liberally for their eminent services; nor let us forget our favourite child, the present K---g--n of N. Y.

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a man not a freeman of the Same, but a freeman of the State, when, as it is said, they had fully and generally granted it to her before? Or rather is it not indubitable from this special law, that the Legislature never intended the qualifying clause in the general law should be construed as it has been construed? Let candour then say whether C. G. when tried by the law of the State, is qualified for the office of a Deputy: and even when the law is laid aside, and he is tried by any other test, he will appear an huge mass of deformity supported by the tottering pillars of party prejudice and ignorance.

In addition to C. G's insufficient estate, Valerius charged him with insufficient virtue. This charge, far from retracting, he willingly supports. When C. G. had slighted the feelings of his fellow-citizens, when he had trespassed upon their peace, when he had disregarded the recommendations of the Legislature, it was evident to Valerius that he was neither a person of sufficient virtue, nor of common sensibility; for if the Legislature had created any new religious duty, if they had ordered persons to fast whose religious principles were opposed to fasting, if they had ordered them to worship a New God, conscience might then operate; but when the Legislature had exercised no such authority, when they had recommended a day only for the performance of an acknowledged duty, then the not observing this recommendation must have proceeded from obstinacy and ostentatious singularity, rather than from the dictate of reason. In observing the recommendation, in consulting the feelings of his fellow men, C. G. would have appeared in a more favourable light, than in sporting with the one and unnouncing the other—the former would be the monition of immaculate Conscience—the latter the suggestion of ignorance and depravity.—If every man should arrogate to himself the right of observing those laws or recommendations only which were agreeable to him, few would be noticed; and if after a man has exercised this right we array him in the dress of public approbation, the number of disregarders will be encouraged and increased.

With respect to C. G's. ability and experience Valerius wishes to say nothing at present; his observations concerning them are already exposed to the inspection of the public, and let them determine how far they are just.

To the venerable C. G. let us turn for a moment, though he has written but little, it abounds with impertenance. In the fulness of his wrath, in the mightiness of his power, he showers down curses on Valerius, he charges him with abusing the public. But C. G. if Valerius in considering the transactions of the last Town-Meeting, could possibly have forgotten those concerned in it, he would have done it with pleasure—He wished not to ridicule his fellow citizens, on the one hand—nor to smother the truth on the other—but with what face can C. G. charge Valerius with abusing these Citizens, when he recollects the last fast-day—when he also considers that he now holds an office to which he was elected in an unguarded moment, and of which a majority of these Citizens wish him to be divested; but impudence is congenial with the constitution of some men.

These are the observations of a Republican, who is convinced his country can never be secured from licentiousness on the one hand, and despotism on the other, but by electing to offices of trust men of ability and virtue.

VALERIUS.

N. H.

THEATRE, *Newport, 5th May*, 1794.

TO THE PUBLIC.

MR. HARPER finds himself under the necessity of troubling the public with the reasons why the remainder of the performers he had engaged, did not appear in the performances at this Theatre on Thursday last.

In the month of February last, having engaged Mr. and Mrs. Solomon, Mr. and Mrs. Watts, and Mrs. Metchler, for the present season; he directed them by letter, to assemble at Newport on the first of April last. In answer to which, he received their letters from Cape-Ann, promising to attend at the time and place appointed; and in consequence thereof advertised that the Theatre would open on the 21st, in order to allow them twenty days to prepare themselves in the novelty he intended to bring forward in the early part of the season. In confirmation of these promises he received a proposal for an engagement, by letter, from Mr. Adams, who acted as manager of the company they then belonged to, and who concludes by observing, "That the company will join at Newport, whenever sent for," &c.

On the 18th of the last month, only two days previous to the intended opening of the Theatre, Mr. Harper received a letter from Mr. Solomon, informing him, that he could not obtain from Mr. Adams the balance of his account (without which he could not proceed to Newport) unless he, with his wife, went from Cape-Ann to Portsmouth, in New Hampshire, to perform four nights; but that they would *positively* be in Newport by the 21st, and which is the last account received from any of the performers above mentioned.

The opening of the Theatre was delayed from time to time, in hourly expectation of their arrival, until Mr. Harper, fearing that the public, ignorant of the difficulties under which he laboured, might censure him for such delay; despatched a messenger from Newport to Portsmouth, to inquire into the true cause which detained his performers. The person so employed, proceeded on his journey as far as Boston, and being there informed, that the Company proposed to remain an uncertain time at Portsmouth; engaged Mr. Kenna and Mr. Powers (then fortunately in Boston) with whom he returned to Newport on the 24th.

Thus have the public been treated by performers whom gratitude to them, should have urged a punctual performance of their agreement—and thus have the managers sustained a severe loss, by being obliged to pay the remainder of their Company, with musicians, &c. &c. who attended at the time appointed.

Mr. Harper begs leave to add, that upon discovering the treatment above mentioned, he wrote to New-York and Charleston, to endeavour to engage some performers who had, previous to the commencement of the present season, applied to him for that purpose, and who he then declined entering into agreements with, in order to accommodate those above named.

He further respectfully informs the Public, That he is preparing a Variety of Entertainment for the present Week; such as he trusts will be worthy of their Patronage.—The Particulars of which will appear in the Bills of the Day.

THEATRE.

NEWPORT.

On WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 7th of May,

A NEW OCCASIONAL ADDRESS,

Written by a Gentleman of Newport, *and to be spoken by Mr.* HARPER.

After which will be presented,

A COMEDY, written by Mr. *Murphy*, Author of the *Grecian Daughter*, The *Orphan of China*, *All in the Wrong*, &c. &c.—Called,

The CITIZEN,

OR,

NO FOOL, LIKE AN OLD ONE.

OLD PHILPOT,	Mr. KENNA,
YOUNG PHILPOT,	Mr. HARPER,
YOUNG WILDING,	Mr. FRANSIS,
BEAUFORT,	Mr. POWERS,
MARIA	Miss SMITH.

The ORIGINAL PROLOGUE *by Mr* Kenna *and Mr.* Harper, *in the Characters of* Old *and* Young Philpot.

A HORNPIPE,

By Miss SMITH.

To which will be added,

A humourous FARCE (never performed here) Called,

TRICK UPON TRICK,

OR,

The VINTNER IN THE SUDS.

MIXUM (*the Vintner*) Mr. KENNA.
VIZARD (*a notorious Cheat*) Mr. HARPER.
FREEMAN, Mr. FRANSIS.
SOLOMON SMACK (*a Barber's Boy*) Mr. POWERS.
Mrs. MIXUM (*the Vintner's Wife*) Miss Smith.

After the FARCE (*by particular Desire*)

BUCKS HAVE AT YE ALL;

OR,

The PICTURE OF A PLAY-HOUSE,

By Mr. FRANSIS.

*** Places in the Boxes to be taken, and Tickets sold, at the Office, Entrance of the Theatre, every Day previous to that of Performance, from Ten till One O'Clock; and from Nine, A.M. to Five, P.M. on the Days of Performance.

The Doors will be opened at Six, and the Performance begin precisely at One Quarter after Seven.

Front and Stage Boxes 6s.—Side Boxes 4s. 6d.—Pit 3s.—Gallery 2s. 6d.

Leaumont,

Leader of the BAND, of the NEWPORT THEATRE,

Respectfully informs the PUBLIC,

THAT he proposes to open shortly, a DANCING SCHOOL, for LADIES and GENTLEMEN—his Mode is easy—and will engage to teach the Pupils, who may honor him, in a little Time, to dance gracefully and elegantly.——He also proposes to teach EVERY INSTRUMENT,* and in so short a Time, that the *Learner will be astonished.*

Said LEAUMONT will open, as soon as a sufficient Number offers.—He is to be found at any Hour of the Day, at the THEATRE, or at his present Lodgings at *Mr. Adancourt's Coffee-House.*

Newport, May 1, 1794.

* *Principally the* Piano Forte.

Coarse *SALT,*

Suitable for the FISHERY,

FOR SALE, BY

Thomas Howland.

MAY 4, 1794.

The famous HORSE,

ECLIPSE,

WILL be kept for Covering at Mr. ROBINSON HAZARD's, at South Kingston, and at the Stable of Capt. PARIS GARDNER, about Half a Mile South of Little Rest.——He is a beautiful dark brown HORSE, raised in the State of New-York, Three-Quarters English, upwards of Sixteen Hands high, and well proportioned; moves with Elegance and Ease, and is the same Horse that was kept the last Year on Little-Rest Hill, where his Colts are now to be seen, equal to any in New England.——Said Horse will be at the Stable of Mr. HENRY POTTER, every Saturday in the Season, and will be at Hopkinton City the first and third Mondays in May. Those who wish to raise fine HORSES, come and see the Horse and his Colts for yourselves, as they will be more satisfactory than fictitious Pedigrees.——Terms, FOUR DOLLARS the Season—to ensure, as may be agreed upon at the Time.

South-Kingstown, May 1, 1794.

TO BE SOLD, AT PUBLIC VENDUE,

The 10th Instant, to begin at 10 o'Clock, on the Premises,

Three several Tenements on the

Point, viz.—One containing Two Lots, with a House thereon, late occupied by Joshua Peckham, deceased.——Another containing Two Lots, with a House, near Robert Taylor's.——And the other containing Two Lots, with a House, late Myer Polock's, if not disposed of before.——The Conditions to be made known, at the Time and Place of Sale.

Newport, the 3d of 5th Month, 1794.

To be Sold, at

PUBLIC VENDUE,

By GARDNER and DEAN, on *Friday*, May 9,

THE neat, new Houshold FURNITURE, of JOHN HARRIOTT, Esquire, at his House, on the Point. Consisting of Mahogany and other Tables; Mahogany Chest of Drawers, Mahogany and other Bedsteads, a very good Eight Day Clock, a Dresser with Drawers, a Beaureau Desk, a handsome Japan Tea-Tray, a Fishing Rod, Lines and Hooks, Knives and Forks, various Kitchen and Culinary Articles in Tin, Iron and Copper; Stone Bottles, Glass Bottles, sundry Tools, Washing Tubs, &c.

Sale to begin precisely at Ten o'Clock.

Newport May 5 1794.

To be Sold, by

Moses Seixas,

THE Materials which compose the House, next Westward to his Mansion-House.

Newport, April 28, 1794.

To be SOLD, by the Subscriber,

TWO Townships of LAND, bounding on the Susquehannah River East, and on the Chemung River North, upon the Pennsylvania Line, in the County of Luzern—Easy Access Made from the Township of Tioga.—Each Township containing 16,000 Acres, which will be surveyed into 300 Acre Lots—the Soil being of the best Quality, and abounds with large Maple Orchards, for the manufacturing Sugar—excellent well watered, with small Streams near the River. Wild Fruit and Fowls are in Abundance.—Any Quantity of said Lands, from One Hundred Acres to a whole Township, may be purchased.——Good warrantee Deeds will be given, and a generous Term allowed for Payment, and cheaper than can be obtained elsewhere, by applying to JOHN GARDINER, now in South Kingstown, lately from the State of New York.

April 28, 1794

Robert Babcock

Respectfully informs the Public at large, and his Friends in particular,

That he has taken the House, lately improved by Capt. ROBERT POTTER, on the North Side of the Parade,

Where he proposes to keep a

House of Entertainment, for Gentlemen Travellers and others, as also Boarding and Lodging.——Those who put up at his House, may be assured of meeting with good Accommodation, and their Favours gratefully acknowledged.

Newport, April 28, 1794.

State of RHODE-ISLAND, &c. *April 9, 1794.*

PURSUANT to an Act of the General Assembly, the Creditors of WILLIAM WATSON, of South Kingstown, Labourer, are hereby notified to appear at the General Assembly, to be holden at Newport, on the first Wednesday of May next, to shew Cause, if any they may have, why his Petition for the Benefit of an Act passed in June, A.D. 1756 for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, shall not be granted.

HENRY WARD, *Secry.*

JOSEPH FINCH

Has for Sale, at his House upon the upper End of the Point,

CHOICE new white RICE, by the Tierce, Half Ditto, and by the Quarter.

Newport, April 21, 1794

Christopr. Champlin

HATH FOR SALE AT HIS STORE,

BEST Petersburg clean HEMP,
RUSSIA DUCK,
RAVENS DUCK,
SWEDISH BAR-IRON,
of the first Quality.

MARY GODDARD

Informs her Customers, and the Public in general, that she has removed to the House formerly occupied by JOHN FRYARS deceased, near the Gaol,

WHERE she has opened a House for BOARDING and LODGING.——Those who put up at her House may depend meeting with good Entertainment.——She also keeps a Retail Shop, for Liquors &c. &c.

Newport, March 10, 1794.

COPENHAGEN, March 7.

ABOUT 4 o'clock last Wednesday evening, an alarm of fire was given from the palace. It first appeared in the upper story of the south corner of the front side, which is to the westward; and, although every endeavour was used to extinguish the flames, they soon began to spread to the northward. About half past six the royal family were told, that little or no hopes of saving the palace were left. They retired to another quarter of the town.

The flames were assisted by a fresh gale of wind from the south, and about half past eight the spire was burnt down. At 10 o'clock the whole body of this immense building was in a blaze, which at once exhibited a very grand but awful scene. In short the whole palace of Christiansburgh was reduced to the bare walls, in the course of six hours. The damage will amount to many millions.

BASLE, February 5.

A great number of fugitive French come here to pass their wretched days in Switzerland. We are assured, that more than 50,000 persons left Alsace, when the Austrians were obliged to abandon it. They are now wandering from town to town, in want of every necessary; and what renders their situation the more miserable is, that in general they have heretofore lived in ease, and many in affluence.

LONDON, March 13.

The Regent of Sweden has resolved to equip a squadron of eight sail of the line, and four frigates, to act in conjunction with that of Denmark, for the protection of their trade, and for causing respect to be paid to the neutrality of both kingdoms. This measure by no means breathes good will to the concert of Princes against France.

The French have spread themselves into Austrian Luxembourg either to cause a diversion, or to form a cordon round that important fortress, which is its capital. Every thing is still quiet, but the sky is low and heavy, the element smooth, a hollow roar vibrates on the ear, and the agitation of the air prepares us for the bursting of the cloud and the violence of the whirl wind.

Sunday night about midnight, his royal highness the Duke of York set off from York-House, to join the army in Flanders. His royal highness was attended by General Hulse, Colonels Hewgill and Calvert, and Captain Murray.

KINGSTON March 28.

Extract of a letter from L'Arcahaye, dated 21st March.

"Yesterday all the vessels at Port-au-Prince, made their escape from thence, but were prevented going further than this by Captain Rowley and Capt. Perkins. The cause of this sudden business was owing to the parties there falling out; the consequence was dreadful; they put all the better sort they could lay hold of to death which amounts to 600.

"From this transaction, we may shortly expect to be in possession of it, but am much afraid they will set fire to the town before we get in; they have destroyed the plain close by it a few days ago. The Brigands came within six miles of this town a few nights ago, and destroyed one of the finest buildings in St. Domingo, and cut off the head of one unfortunate fellow they found there."

CHARLESTON, April 10.

Yesterday arrived the privateer schooner de Montague, with the following prizes, viz. schooner Signior del Carm, Marret, from Porto Rico; and polacre brig St. Jago, from Barcelona, laden with wine, fruit, and brandy; her cargo is valued at 150,000 dollars.

By these prizes, we learn, that they left in Porto Rico about 60 sail of American vessels, which had been carried in there by the Spanish cruisers. That a considerable number of them were CONDEMNED, upon a similar principle to that adopted by the BRITISH; and that the rest would undoubtedly share the same fate.

PHILADELPHIA, April 25.

Encouragement to enterprize, in the settlement of new lands, in an extract of a letter from Cooper's-town, (on the Suiquehannah) dated April 19th, to a gentleman in this city.

"As you delight in useful improvements, I wish you could look for one hour at the bustle of Cooper's town. We are now erecting a church, 60 by 50, with a steeple 110 feet high; a library, with a stock of 1200 volumes; a market-house; and a bettering-house for the county. We are likewise cutting a road through the East Mountain, at which we all work half a day in every week.—We are besides bringing the water under ground, in four hundred and seventy pipes, from the West-Mountain to every house in town, and expect to have it completed by the 20th of June. We have added to all this, an Academy of 64 scholars. The whole settlement [which in 1785 was a wilderness] now contains 28,000 inhabitants."

The following important communication was read in the House of Representatives of the United States yesterday.

(Translation.)

LIBERTY—EQUALITY—OR DEATH.

The Representatives of the French People, Members of the Committee of Public Safety—

To the Citizens, Members of the Congress of the United States of America:

AFTER having laid the foundation of our Liberty, it became incumbent on us to secure it. A National Government is born, and with it Victory. Emanating from the will of the people, it has their energy. For the salvation of the State it has been resorted to, and the State is saved. At its voice 15 armies are in motion, and triumph. At its signal, interior order is restored; fruitful industry is expanded; the conspirators fall.

We impart the news of the success of our armies to a People, who, having obtained Liberty in a similar manner with ourselves, cannot learn, but with enthusiasm, of the victories of Republicans, and the downfal of Tyrants.

Policy already appreciates the advantage of the retaking of Toulon. Already have the neutral powers proclaimed themselves, and Genoa, indignant at the atrocity of our enemies, who have sullied her territory by the vilest and blackest of crimes; Genoa has resumed all her energy, and driven the English and Spaniards from her ports.

In the north, our triumphs, not less brilliant, have given the combined powers some severe shocks.

They had dared to menace Dunkirk, Maubeuge, and Landau. Every where have they been beaten, every where have they been put to flight; and even towards the Rhine, our army in pursuit of them, have advanced to the very gates of Mayence.

Such is the long catalogue of success which unfolds itself at the same moment, at every point to which the French Republic sends her invincible phalanxes.

So many victories will convey nothing astonishing to you; you, magnanimous Republicans, who will easily conceive the prodigies which liberty is capable of performing, after having in this vast career left to the defenders of the people who honour humanity.

You had already participated in our triumphs, as well in thought as political union: our successes reverberate on you, and the fall of our eternal and implacable enemies, will be as satisfactory to America as to outraged France. Our cause is reciprocal; it is that of every people who honour humanity.

It is under these glorious auspices that the Representatives of the French People, are pressed by the desire of drawing closer more than ever, the bonds of friendship, which unite two great, generous and free nations.

Thus liberty will have two points of fixture in the world, and being an immoveable Colossus, she will rest one foot on each hemisphere.

At her voice let agriculture and commerce, those two sources of national prosperity, pouring out under our hands their mutual exchanges, multiply, aggrandize, and cement our friendly relations and public felicity.

Let us discard every thing which may disturb that necessary harmony pointed out by the nature of things, still more than by reciprocal interest; that harmony which has not a cautious, selfish mercantile policy for its principle, but the esteem, the fraternity, all the social and beneficent virtues which flow from liberty.

Honor, Prosperity, and Fraternity,

The Representatives of the French People, Members of the Committee of Public Safety.

× Jeanbon André,	× Robespierre,
× C. A. Prieur,	× Couthon,
A. Barrere,	Carnot,
Billaud Varenne,	Collot D'Herbois.
× R. Lindet,	

Paris, 22 Pluvoise, 2d year of the French Republic, one and indivisible.

(10th February, 1793.

Faithfully translated from the original by

GEO. TAYLOR, jun.

April 23d, 1794.

We hear that the following vote passed the Senate of the United States yesterday, unanimously—

Ordered,

That the Letter of the Committee of Public Safety of the French Republic, addressed to Congress, be transmitted to the President, and that he be requested to cause the same to be answered on behalf of the Senate of the United States, in such manner as shall manifest their sincere friendship and good-will to the French Republic.

Extract from the Speech of Mr. Duquely, a member of the Irish Parliament, February 5, 1794.

We love the House of Hanover; but is that a reason why we shall fight the French until they love the House of Bourbon; which for centuries had been the oppressors of the people? We have had our bloody days—and had the same combination attempted to punish the murder of Charles the First, the same disorders and massacres would have taken place, which began with the manifestoes of the Duke of Brunswick. Why did not AMERICA DRAW THE SWORD FOR LOUIS, who fought for her and against us, and who styled himself her Deliverer?—Because! AMERICA ACTED WITHOUT PASSION—and, though in an infant state, has GIVEN LESSONS OF WISDOM, AND CAUTION, TO OLD ENGLAND.

MAY 3.

CIVIC FESTIVAL.

On Thursday last, May 1st. the Democratic and German Republican Societies of this city, together with a number of their fellow citizens, assembled at the place of citizen Iseral, about three miles from town, to celebrate the late successes of their French brethren.

Though the celebration of the day [St. Tammany's] by several separate companies deprived the general meeting of a number of true republicans and tho' the notice of this Civic Festival was but short, yet about 800 citizens among whom the Governor and several officers of the State and Federal governments attended, assembled to celebrate those events which have so eminently conduced to consolidate French liberty and guarantee our independence. The Minister and other officers of the French republic favoured the citizens with their company.

The flags of the sister republics marked and ornamented the feast of festivity. At two the company partook of a plain yet plentiful repast, after which the following toasts were drank accompanied by univerial marks of approbation.

I. The Republic of France one and indivisible---May her triumphs multiply until every day in the year be rendered a festival in the calender of Liberty, and a fast in the calender of courts.

II. The People of the United States---May each revolving year increase their detestation of every species of tyranny and their vigilance to secure the glorious inheritance acquired by their Revolution.

III. The Alliance between the sister Republics of the United States and France---may their Union be as incorporate as light and heat and their friendship as lasting as time.

IV. The Mountain---May tyrannny be chained at its foot, and may the light of Liberty from its summit cheer and illuminate the whole world.

V. The Republic of Genoa---May every nation that values its Independance disdain like her the solicitations and resist the power of tyrants combined for the destruction of freedom and equality.

VI. The great family of Mankind---May the distinction of nation and of language be lost in the association of freedom and of friendship, till the inhabitants of the various sections of the globe shall be distinguished only by their virtues and their talents.

VII. The Constitution of the United States---May its form and spirit be the invariable guide of all who administer it---may its authority never be prostituted for the purposes of party, nor its departments illegally blended for the purposes of intrigue.

VIII. The Man of the People---the minority of the Senate: and the majority of the House of Representatives of the United States. May they on future, as on past occasions, have wisdom to discover and fortitude to resist every attack upon the Constitution and rights of their country, while they enjoy for their services the patriot's true reward, the love and confidence of their fellow citizens.

IX. A Revolutionary Tribunal in Great Britain: May it give lessons of Liberty to her king, examples of Justice to her Ministry, and Honesty to her Legislature.

X. The armies of the French Republic: May they be invincible and unshaken, till by their glorious efforts Liberty and peace, exalted in the same triumphal Car, shall be drawn to the temple of Janus by the humble tyrants who have dared to molest them.

XI. The extinction of Monarchy: may the next generation know kings only by the page of history, and wonder that such monsters were ever permitted to exist.

XII. Reason: may it successfully counteract the baneful effects of executive influence, expose the insidious arts of judicial sophistry, and preserve inviolate the purity of legislation.

XIII. Knowledge: may every citizen be so learned as to know his rights, and so brave as to assert them.

XIV. The fair daughters of America and France: may they ever possess virtue to attract merit, and sense to reward it,

XV. The Democratic and Republican Societies of the United States; may they preserve and disseminate their principles, undaunted by the frowns of power; uncontaminated by the luxury of aristocracy, till the rights of man shall become the supreme law of every land, and their separate fraternities be absorbed in one great democratic Society comprehending the human race.

VOLUNTEERS.

I. May every free nation consider a public debt as a public curse, and may the man who would assert a contrary opinion be considered as the enemy to his country.

II. The unfortunate victims of British tyranny: the members of the Popular convention of Scotland: may their fate recoil upon their persecutors, and may those who have sought an asylum in this country find in every American a brother and a friend.

III. The dispersed friends of Liberty throughout the world: may France be the rallying point where they may collect their scattered forces, and whence they may sally forth to the destruction of all the tyrants of the earth.

By the Minister of the French Republic.

May the principles of Reason be universal as they are eternal.

By the Governor of Pennsylvania.

Peace on their own terms to the French Republic.

The President and Vice-Presidents of the three sister Societies presided at the feast, the preparations for which do the greatest honour to the managers.

After dinner the citizens formed a double line in a lane which led to the place of entertainment, and the President of the Democratic Society gave the fraternal embrace to the Minister of the French Republic, amid the acclamations and most animated joy of all the company.

The citizens, then, some time being spent in the effusions of mirth, friendship and good humour, accompanied the Minister to town in a regular order of march, headed by music and the colours of the Republic, and by one of the companies of volunteer infantry of this city.

They partook of some refreshments provided in the Minister's garden, and preserving their line of march through part of the city, dispersed with perfect good humour and tranquility before the State-House.

The provisions which remained after the repast, were distributed, agreeable to order, among the prisoners confined in the gaol of this city.

May 6.

Extract of a letter from Baltimore, dated May 1, 1794.

"This day a certain captain R——, commanding a brig owned by Mr. Delaport, of this town, was imprudent enough to reverse the colours of the United States, and hoist the British above. The people of the port, enraged thereat, called him to account—but instead of attempting to vindicate himself, abused the Americans, their measures, government, &c. in the most opprobrious language—upon which he was tarred and feathered, brought to town, and led through all the streets, accompanied by a great concourse of people, huzzaing at every corner, R—— is an American.

"I have also to inform you, that two British brigs (privateers) belonging to that scoundrel Emory, of St. Kitts, have arrived at Norfolk. The captains attempted to evade being known, secreted their guns in the holds of the vessels, where they were buried in salt, and went in under pretence of procuring provisions.—It being discovered who they were, the inhabitants of the town assembled, seized the vessels, and carted the two captains, cloathed with tar and feathers, through the principal streets of Norfolk. I had this information from Pitt the Pilot, who says he was an eye-witness to the scene, the day before yesterday."

Yesterday, in the House of Representatives of the United States, a Resolution was passed, which exempts from the embargo, all ships or vessels in the ports of the United States, that are now loaded and bound to China or the East-Indies

Capt. Gerrish, in 26 days from Kingston, Jamaica, informs, that Captain Barney, in the ship Sampson, was to have sailed for Baltimore in 12 days, having obtained Security for the value of his ship. Several vessels were liberated in like manner, but the cargoes of all were detained.—A number were sent in shortly before Capt. Gerrish sailed—Flour at 8 dollars, and beef 90. All the ports of the island were just opened for provisions in American bottoms, and such supplies expected that the flour in store was selling off at auction.

BOSTON, May 3.

By Capt. Wha[illegible], who arrived here yesterday, from

HOUSE of LORDS,
January 23.

Motion for acknowledging the French Republic.

EARL Stanhope rose to make the motion, of which he on Tuesday evening he gave notice.—His Lordship said, that it was his intention to treat the subject, which he would have the honour to lay before their Lordships, with that moderation and temperance which its importance most certainly required. He was convinced that his Majesty's ministers were misguided and deluded with respect to the affairs of France. They had founded their opinions on fabrications, and were acting accordingly without investigating, as they should have done, the resources of that great and surprising nation. His Lordship said, that he should follow the example of the noble Lord who seconded the address, by appreciating the real situation of that country. How much his Majesty's ministers had been mistaken with regard to France was obvious—for not one prediction which they had made a few months ago was realized, and every prophecy they had made was regularly belied by the event. He called their Lordships recollection to the traiterous correspondence bill, which had been debated last session, and the expectations which ministers formed of the consequences of carrying that into a law. They must have recollected, that one particular clause was for the purpose of preventing France from being supplied from this country with arms; and it was also asserted, that "if they could not obtain arms from England, they would find it impossible to carry on the war." But this assertion was fallacious; they had the best artillery in the world, and it would appear from the report of the minister of war, that they had in their possession 700,000 muskets ready to be delivered out to the different departments. The cause of that curious clause being introduced in the traiterous correspondence bill, which prohibited the exportation of arms, was, because his Majesty's ministers believed and assured the House that France could not manufacture more than 40 000 stand of arms a year. But the fact manifested their ignorance, for 1000 could be produced per day in Paris alone. The next subject to which his Majesty's ministers wisely adverted, was the improbability of the French being supplied with ammunition; now the fact in this particular is also the reverse, for the National Convention had ammunition sufficient in store to last for seven years, though the war was even of a more sanguinary nature than it is at present. He did not suppose that his Majesty's ministers meant to deceive the country, but as they were convinced of their errors he did not think it could degrade them to retract their assertions. There was another mistake under which they also laboured, and this related to what they imagined the imbecility of the existing Government of France; but he observed, however, the ministers of other countries might with *impunity* deceive the people, in France it was not the case, for the *guillotine* was at their back, which he thought no bad regulation, if adopted with respect to the ministers of other nations. He insisted, that all the rumours respecting the want of cloathing was as fallacious as the other statements made last session by his noble relation. In the south the Republican army was as completely cloathed as any troops in Europe; and if they were not, it was ridiculous to suppose, that men fighting for their liberties, and hurried on by the enthusiastic zeal of freemen, paid any regard to the frippery of dress. Besides, it was well known, that sooner than the soldiers should want cloaths, there was not a man in France who would not cheerfully dispense with his own comforts, and give up his suit to yield comfort to his warlike brethren. It was also asserted, a proof that the French could not continue the war, that they had no money; the same argument was used during the American war, but its falsehood was proved by the fatal result of the hostilities against that country.—He called their Lordships recollection, to that unfortunate war, and the expectations that were formed of its subjugation in consequence of the want of specie. But Sir George Saville, that great and able statesman, had wisely remarked, that whatever was valuable was according to the estimation in which it was held, and that whatever any nation stamp a value on was as passable as money, and tantamount to all the uses of specie. If their Lordships were of opinion that the French could not carry on the war without gold and silver, he would tell them that they had more bullion than any other nation in Europe in their treasury, acquired by forced loans and voluntary contributions. Last session his assertion, that an assignat was of more value that an English bank note, excited a smile in the countenance of his noble relation.—These assignats had been called in another place, with all the *sublime phraseology* of the speaker (Mr. Pitt) a system of gigantic swindling. But he did not feel the least gratification in retorting on those who laughed at his assertions, by insisting that they stand supported by facts, for a bank note is not worth more now than it was then, and assignats are forty per cent. encreased in value. It was delusive to say that the French had no resources; the sale of the forfeited lands, the plunder of the churches and the confiscated property, was estimated at one hundred and fifty three millions, and the sale of these had since exceeded that estimate. The very lands whereon the Prussians had been encamped had been sold; such was the activity and resource of this surprising people. Their Lordships had been assured, that the army of France was a mere raw and undisciplined rabble; but the opinion of the Duke of Brunswick was quite different. They are now brought to a degree of discipline equal to any troops in the world. Beat them on a Monday, on a Tuesday, on a Wednesday, on the Thursday they will return to the charge and defeat their enemies. Beat the Austrians but once, and it is a month before you can get them to renew the attack.

The noble Earl next inquired of the military Gentlemen present, what was the discipline of the troops lately obliged to evacuate Toulon, when General O'Hara was unfortunately taken prisoner? When English, Neapolitans, Welch, Italians, Irish, Piedmontese, Scotch, Sardinians and Spanish, acted together; when interpreters must be sent round to the different commanders, and a confusion of tongues interfered equal to that of the tower of Babel, before any enterprize could be attempted!—What was the consequence of this unfortunate business? Why that in the last desperate action, "one half was killed, and the other half ran away." His Lordship next adverted to the object of the British ministers to starve the French into compliance. What, exclaimed his Lordship, starve twenty-four millions of people? For that must be the object; and thereby include all the men, women, and helpless children in the country. There was another circumstance which could never fail to augment the number of the enemy's troops?——As the Army was always well provided with provision, if any difficulty arose in any man's neighbourhood to obtain corn, he fled to the army, joined the forces of the nation, and instantly, received ample means of existence. If it were asked how his Lordship could account for the superior discipline of the French army? He would reply, by the custom of the country being totally opposite to other nations. In England, he remarked, that soldiers were enlisted for life, which was a state of actual slavery; there they were dismissed after serving a certain number of years: What then was the consequence? The soldiers retired to their home, and instructed the young men in the dexterity of the sword and the use of the firelock. The noble Lord who seconded the address, expressed himself with candour, when he professed that the rising in a mass was a novel expedient. It was indeed; it was what no other country would adopt, what no other country could accomplish; it was as singular as the Lever of Archimedes, which if that great mechanic had carried into effect, threatened destruction to the world! His Lordship next adverted to a circumstance which demonstrated the moral virtue of the nation. In Paris, the people had heard that two battalions in the interior had formed the plan of a counter-revolution. The story was believed, and what was the consequence? Six hundred of the parents and relations of the men who composed those battalions, appeared at the bar of the National Convention, and demanded that exemplary justice should be done to the traitors. Search into ancient and modern history, continued the noble Earl, and you shall never meet an instance of such enthusiastic patriotism. In the history of the old Roman government, you will find a Brutus offering up his son as a sacrifice to the Public Weal: he was an only example; but here you find the fathers, mothers, and sisters rushing to the bar of the Convention and demanding that their relatives offending should be made a sacrifice to insulted liberty. In recurring, he observed to the state of the finances of the Republic, besides 153,000,000, there was also to be taken into account the late king's civil list, in addition to which was the 4,000,000, from Bourdeaux, and the amount of silver saints and golden apostles, and the produce of church bells, which was much better applied in the service of the country, than uselessly dangling in steeples! This was the amount of the treasury. If you wish to know the amount of their strength, let it be estimated by the valour of their troops, and the enthusiasm of the people. What! exclaimed his Lordship, can you suppose with my noble relation, that England will expend her last man and her last guinea, in the fruitless contest? there is something grossly mischievous in the idea—I have, continued he, been in the north, in the south, and in the west of England, and I am well assured, that the people are solicitous to have an end put to this ruinous contest. Consider, observed his Lordship, how long the revolution has continued; those who were boys at the first convulsion in that mighty Empire, are now matured into men; they are become soldiers, bro't up in new principles, and uninfluenced by those bigoted ideas that degraded the people under the old despotic monarchy. The noble Earl next took a view of the different proclamations issued by the different commanders of the armies and fleets of the allied powers. He first adverted to the declaration in the Netherlands, which was revoked almost as soon as it was issued, and a subsequent one published in its place, totally differing in principle. He next noticed that issued by Lord Hood at Toulon, which offered to the French the Constitution of 1789. This was followed by a manifesto from Wurmser, differing entirely from the other, and which had for its object the old despotism of France, previous to the destruction of the infamous bastile. Thus, in six months were issued six different proclamations. How then can the French have reliance in men who have acted with such marked duplicity, as to state so many falsehoods in so many months. Let Lyons, let the people of La Vendee and those of Toulon, who have been destroyed, state what reliance can be placed on the professions of the allies.

The noble mover of the address had said that this country could have no objection to make peace with France "when she desisted from meddling with the government of other countries: and this he contended they had already done, and therefore if he should divide the house, which it was by no means his intention, he should at least be certain of one vote, that they had so done: His Lordship read the 118th and 119th articles of their constitution, by which they expressly say, they are by nature allied to all free people they shall not interfere with the government of other countries, as no foreign power shall interfere with their. Surrounded as they were by hostile bands, it was true, that the provisional government of the country differed from the permanent constitution. And he hesitated not to pronounce that constitution a master-piece of wisdom, though formed in a short time, and such as prevented the Republic from meddling with the governments of other nations.—But why should we be apprehensive of the French interfering in the government of this country? Have they not often mentioned in the Jacobin Club that England was a free nation? I can prove it by fact, which cannot be denied; did not the Jacobin Club order the flags of America, of England, and of France, to fly over their Hall, as the only free nations, and the only worthy of being united? but, my Lords, our conduct must change that noble opinion they had of us, and I fear it will be long before the same sentiment of this country can be found reigning in the same assembly. But it had been said, will you, can you make peace with atheists, men devoid of all religion? That this did not apply to the French in general, for the men now in power, he inferred from their first making their declaration in the face of heaven, and then seeking out the most beautiful sentiments in the Christian Religion to define their natural rights. That this charge would have applied to a very large number of persons in France he verily believed; but then it was to the aristocrats, and even the priests. His reason for thinking so was, with a number of other circumstances, being once in a large company of the first distinction in Paris, with the noble earl (Mansfield) then in his place, and the conversation turning upon the existence of God, when the best that could be admitted by them was, that it was a good imposition to hold out to the vulgar. It was shocking, his lordship said, even to recollect the conversation he then heard; but it was his most firm belief, that the poorer, or rather the middling people, of every country, were the most religious in them: and it was the middling people who composed the National Convention of France. That as this constitution had been so framed and so recognized, by all, (for it would hardly be said that there was any thing of a strong opposition party now, for they had fatally been destroyed) with some of them possibly religion might have been made an improper use of. Every man had a right to think as suited his reason—civil liberty allowed that freedom:—But, my lords, you say it is dreadful to plunder these venerable Ecclesiastics; it is no such thing; the clergy of France are still paid for their exertions.—Some get pensions—others continue their functions, and are rewarded for their service; but if France did not pay her clergy, she is not the only country which acts so; there is one Province in America which has no establishment, and the principle the inhabitants go on is, that the clergy by their personal attendance and assiduity, should deserve it, and obtain it from voluntary contribution. The truth was, that the clergy made a mere anarchy of religion in France, and this would be evident on reading a list of the implements of trade—the tools of these reverend gentlemen, taken in the camp of an army of the Royalists in La Vendee, where the only artillery, the only baggage, recovered by the Republican army from the Royalists, was Images, Crusifixes, *golden Saints, Chalices*, Mass ornaments, Hosts, &c. &c." His Lordship was called to order, by

The Bishop of Durham,—who said, he thought his Lordship's speech better calculated for the National Assembly than that of which he was a member; and that he supposed his Lordship's zeal for liberty carried him beyond those bounds to which that house was always accustomed.

Lord Abingdon. The noble Lord set out with talking of hanging; but, my Lords, should he encourage such doctrines, he may meet himself what he seemed to approve.

Lord Stanhope. My Lords, I will take care and give myself rope enough, but should I ever be called on, in support of the liberties of my country, I never shall shudder at the rope, or dismayed by the guillotine. He really ment nothing disrespectful to religion; he only meant to expose the tricks of some of its professors.—He was satisfied he did not transgress any known rule of order; but if their lordships did not wish to hear this, even their pleasure should command him. His Lordship then recapitulated the heads of what he had said, and assured their Lordships that they would find themselves much mistaken, if they supposed that the French would yield for want of supplies. Their Lordships ought to recollect what the late Lord Chatham once said in that house during the American war. "Don't talk of repealing pieces of parchment called acts of parliament, repeal the animosities that ye have kindled between the two nations; acknowledge the republic, the independence of America; this alone can restore the injury you have committed; this will pour a balm into the wounds of your afflicted brethren; this can alone accomplish a reconciliation." Having thus clearly, as he thought, answered every objection to opening a treaty for peace, which would put a stop to this ruinous war, he should move,

"That an humble address be presented to his Ma-
"jesty, advising his Majesty to discontinue hostilities,
"as it appeared from an article of the French constitu-
"tion, that her government did not mean to interfere
"in changing any government, nor suffer any power to
"alter that which she had formed.—Praying, that his
"Majesty seeing the destructive nature of the war, and
"the delusive hope held out of success, would order his
"Ministers immediately to acknowledge the French
"Republic."

Let us do this, said his Lordship; let us be just and honest (for I am not without some religion) let us do our duty to one another; at least, let us endeavour to do justice, and leave the rest to God.

Lord Abingdon was of opinion, that the only answer which the last speech deserved, was what it had already received. A loud hoarse laugh.

Lord Darlney opposed Lord Stanhope's motion as being extremely dangerous in its tendency at the present moment, and dissented altogether from the sentiments of the noble Lord, who made the motion upon this subject.

The Earl of Warwick paid Lord Stanhope many handsome compliments for private virtues which he knew him to possess: but differed from him essentially in political sentiments, and particularly on this occasion. He allowed him purity of intentions, he declaimed all insinuations to the contrary, but he must confess his motion was in his opinion highly improper, under the circumstances of the present war.

The motion was then put, and negatived; and the house adjourned to Tuesday next.

FLAX.

WANTED,

For the DUCK MANUFACTORY *in this Town*,

A QUANTITY of long, well-dressed FLAX, for which Cash, and a good Price, will be given.

—Apply to

CHRISTOPHER FOWLER.

Newport, January 27, 1794.

For *SALE*,

THE HOUSE and STORES belonging to the Estate of ELNATHAN HAMMOND, deceased, now improved by JACOB RICHARDSON.—For Terms, apply to the Subscribers;—who once more request all Persons, having Accounts open with said HAMMOND, to exhibit them for Settlement; and those who are any ways indebted to his Estate, are desired to make immediate Payment to either of the Subscribers.

Executors of his last will and Testament.

BENJAMIN PARODIE,
SAMUEL SANFORD,
CALEB LYNDON.

Newport, March 24 1794.

Norfolk (Vir.) we are inform'd, that the fleet which failed from the Capes of Virginia, were in three days after their departure, joined by 15 sail of the line &c. making in the whole 28 sail of the line, 4 frigates, and two sloops of war—and 155 sail of merchantmen (some of which carried from 4 to 8 guns,) all bound to France,---Capt W. sailed in company with them 4 days, by which he learnt the above particulars.

NEW-BEDFORD, May 12.

By a gentleman who left Portsmouth Wednesday evening last, we learn, that a vessel arrived there from Dartmouth (England) in a short passage—The Captain of which informs, that the islands of Guernsey and Jersey, were taken by the Carmagnoles whilst he lay at Dartmouth.—*Ca ira! Ca ira!*

NEWPORT, May 12.

Wednesday last, being the Day for the Election of Governor and General Officers of this State, the following Gentlemen were declared duly elected, viz.

His EXCELLENCY
ARTHUR FENNER, Esquire,
GOVERNOR.

The HONOURABLE
SAMUEL J. POTTER, Esq; Deputy Governor.

Assistants.
- THOMAS G. HAZARD, Esq;
- PELEG ARNOLD, Esq;
- JONATHAN COMSTOCK, Esq;
- CALEB GARDNER, Esq;
- JOHN COOKE, Esq;
- JAMES CONGDON, Esq;
- THOMAS HOXSIE, Esq;
- GEORGE BROWN, Esq;
- JOB WATSON, Esq;
- JOHN HARRIS, Esq;

HENRY WARD, Esq; Secretary.
RAY GREENE, Esq; Attorney-General.
HENRY SHERBURNE, Esq; General Treasurer.

Captain Malbone's Independent Artillery Company, and Capt. Spooner's Independent Company of Newport Guards, under Arms, together with several General and Field Officers of the Militia, in Uniform complete, escorted his Excellency the Governor, accompanied by the Members of the Legislature, &c. in Procession to the State House. After the Election they fired a Salute, and re-escorted the Procession to the Governor's Lodgings—His Excellency was pleased to express his Approbation, and the great Concourse of Strangers and Citizens their Praise, for the Military Appearance and soldierly Conduct of the respective Companies.

Deputies to represent the several Towns.

Newport, George Champlin, Caleb Green, Nicholas Taylor, John L. Boss, Christopher Fowler, Simeon Martin.—*Providence*, Welcome Arnold, Charles Lippitt, John Smith, Nicholas Easton.—*Portsmouth*, Abraham Anthony, jun. Tillinghast Almy, Robert Lawton, Thomas Potter.—*Warwick*, Moses Arnold, Anthony Holden, Joseph Brown, Stephen Greene, (Son of John)—*Westerly*, Thomas Noyes, Rowle Babcock.—*New Shoreham*, Edward Sands, William Littlefield.—*North-Kingstown*, Daniel Updike, George Thomas.—*South-Kingstown*, Elisha R. Potter, Rowland Brown.—*East-Greenwich*, William Greene, George Tillinghast.—*Jamestown*, Nicholas Carr, John Weeden, jen.—*Smithfield*, Arnold Paine, Henry Jenckes.—*Scituate*, James Aldrich, Job Randall.—*Gloucester*, Samuel Winsor, Silas Thayer.—*Charlestown*, Robert Congdon, Edward Wilcox.—*West Greenwich*, Amos Jackways, Ishmael Nichols.—*Coventry*, Job Green, Joseph Mathewson.—*Exeter*, Christopher Peirce, Job Wilcox.—*Middletown*, William Peckham, Nicholas Easton.—*Bristol*, Samuel Wardwell, Loring Peck.—*Tiverton*, Thomas Durfee, Abraham Barker.—*Little-Compton*, George Simmons, Isaac Bailey.—*Warren*, Charles Wheaton, Ichabod Cole.—*Cumberland*, Joseph Newell, Jotham Carpenter.—*Richmond*, Samuel Larkin, Jonathan Maxson.—*Cranston*, William Warner, Caleb Williams.—*Hopkinton*, George Thurston, Moses Barber.—*Johnston*, Noah Mathewson, William Waterman.—*North Providence* Edward Smith, Stephen Jenckes, jun.—*Barrington*, Joshua Bicknell, Josiah Humphrey.—*Foster*, William Tyler, Daniel Howard.

The Hon. WELCOME ARNOLD, Esq; was chosen Speaker—and SAMUEL EDDY, Esq; Clerk.

The following Gentlemen were chosen by the General Assembly, to the Offices affixed to their respective Names, viz.

Hon. Daniel Owen, Esq; Chief, William Taggart, Esq; 2d, Walter Cooke, Esq; 3d, Joshua Bicknell, Esq; 4th, Thomas Tillinghast, Esq; 5th, Justice of the Superior Court, Court of Assize, and General Gaol Delivery, in and throughout this State.

Constant Taber, Esq; Chief, Oliver Durfee, Esq; 2d, Perez Richmond, Esq; 3d, William Anthony, jun. Esq; 4th, Nicholas P. Tillinghast, Esq; 5th, Justice of the Court of Common Pleas and General Sessions of the Peace, within and for the County of Newport.

Caleb Harris, Esq; Chief, John Burton, jun. Esq; 2d, Stephen Steere, Esq; 3d, John Dorrance, Esq; 4th, Arnold Paine, Esq; 5th, Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, &c. for the County of Providence.

Stephen Arnold, Esq; Chief, Anthony Low, Esq; 2d, Isaac Johnston, Esq; 3d, Benjamin Johnson, Esq; 4th, Stephen Greene, Esq; (E. G.) 5th, Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, &c. for the County of Kent.

Peter Phillips, Esq; Chief, Gideon Clark, Esq; 2d, Robert Stanton, Esq; 3d, John Allen, Esq; 4th, Thomas Tett, Esq; 5th, Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, &c. for the County of Washington.

Clerks of the Superior Court.

For the County of Newport, Christopher Ellery, Esq;—Providence, William Barton, Esq;——Washington, James Sheldon, Esq;—Bristol, Jonathan Russell, Esq;—Kent, Allen Fry, Esq.

Clerks of the Courts of Common Pleas.

For the County of Newport, Thomas Peckham, Esq;—Providence, James Fenner, Esq;—Washington, Samuel E. Gardiner, Esq;—Bristol, Daniel Bradford, Esq;—Kent, Benjamin Howland, Esq.

Sheriffs.

For the County of Newport, William Davis, Esq;—Providence, Nehemiah Knight, Esq;—Washington, Nicholas Gardner, jun. Esq;—Bristol, Richard Smith, Esq;—Kent, Jonathan Niles, Esq.

The following Gentlemen are chosen Justices of the Peace for the Town of Newport, viz. Henry Sherburne, Benjamin Sayer, Christopher Ellery, Robert Taylor, Henry Peckham, Jonathan Almy, and Peleg Barker, Esquires.

The Hon. GENERAL ASSEMBLY adjourned, on Saturday last, to the Second Monday in June next, then to meet in this Town.

From a Correspondent.

On Thursday last arrived from St. Lucia, and anchored in our Bay, his Britannic Majesty's Sloop of War, the Nautilus, having on board the Governor of St. Lucia, with his Suite, that Place having been taken by the British Forces the first of last Month.

Application was made to Governor Fenner, by the Commander of the Nautilus, for a Supply of Provisions, designed for the Use of his Sloop, immediately after her Arrival. Without doubt H. W. Bryanton, Commander, was in real need of Refreshment, and it is conjectured, by an old Yanky, whose knack at *guessing* is justly celebrated by his Fellows, that Admiral Jervis would have no distaste to the Beef of New-England. The General Assembly, then in Session, having the Subject of the Application laid before them, by the Governor, permitted the Purchase of every Article petitioned for; reflecting, with Propriety, that *Republicans* could not display that Courage, which their glorious Cause inspires, in the Conquest of Half Starved Foes; and that *the magnanimous Citizens* would give them Thanks, for the Attempt to render their Enemy, in some Measure, a worthy Object of their *vengeance*.

Information was received, by the General Assembly, of the Detention of American Citizens on board the Nautilus. The Resentment kindled in every Breast, where Love of Liberty, Detestation of Tyranny, Republican Firmness and Dignity abode, produced the Effect of *Humiliation to British Insolence*. The Representatives of the People *resolved*, that the Commander of the Nautilus, and his next Officer in Command, should *remain* on Shore, until a Committee of Citizens, nominated by the two Houses, should go on board the Sloop, and visit their Countrymen, thus infamously held in Captivity, thus proudly forced to fight, in Chains, against the Friends of *Liberty and Equality*. The Officers were accordingly detained. At 8 o'Clock, Friday Morning, the Citizens from every Part of the State, assembled at Election, together with the Inhabitants of Newport, were saluted with Tears of Joy, from the Eyes of Six Americans (Two of which Number had Families) liberated from a Slavery shocking to Humanity.

The Names of the Persons released from the above Ship are as follow, viz.

John M'Carthy, of Martha's Vineyard—John Johnson, of Charleston, South Carolina---Nicholas Martin, of Boston--Anthony Dwyer, of George-Town—Samuel Brown, of Portsmouth, Virginia, and William Denning, of New City, New York.

We are happy to inform the Public, That the Managers of our Theatre, are, in some Degree, relieved from the State of Anxiety and Loss they sustained in Consequence of many of their Performers Non-Attendance on the Commencement of the present Season; and we congratulate the Admirers of the Drama on the Return of their old favourite Mrs. *Soloman*, with some other Performers, who arrived here Yesterday.

Sunday Evening arrived here the Ship William, Capt. Duckray, from Oporto, last from Charleston.

MARRIED] ——At Providence, Mr. BENJAMIN BROWN, to Miss POLLY RUMREILL, Daughter of the late Mr. Ebenezer Rumreill.

STATE OF RHODE-ISLAND, &c.
In GENERAL ASSEMBLY, May Session, A. D. 1794.

UPON the Petition of the Inhabitants of the Town of Charlestown, in this State, praying that a Branch of Pawcatuck River may be turned into the great Salt Pond lying principally in that Town.

It is Voted and Resolved, That this Petition be referred to the next Session of this Assembly; that Notice be given to all Persons who have any Objections against the same, in the Newport Newspaper, to appear and shew Cause, if any they have, why the Prayer of the said Petition ought not to be granted: And that the Fourth Day of the next Session be appointed to hear the said Petition. A true Copy:

Witness,
HENRY WARD, Sec'ry.

James Caboone
AND SON,

Lately removed from opposite the GOLDEN EAGLE, *to the House formerly belonging to Ethan Clarke, next Door South of Mr. Lopez's, where they have*

FOR SALE,
PAINTER's COLOURS,

Of all Sorts, ground in Oil, in Powder, and in Lump, viz

BEST London white and red Lead, Spanish Brown,	Best Prussian Blue, India & Venitian Red,
Best and common yellow Ochre,	Vermilion,
Spruce Yellow,	Patent Yellow,
Spanish White,	Umber, &c.
Verdegrease,	

A L S O,

Linseed Oil, boiled and unboiled,	White Vitriol,
Lamp Oil,	Chair Varnish,
Spirits of Turpentine,	Gold Leaf.

Camel's Hair-Pencils—An excellent Assortment of PAINTER's BRUSHES, Sash Tools, &c.—Tar Brushes, Tallow Ditto, House, Hearth, scrubbing and Shoe Ditto—9 by 7, and 8 by 6, WINDOW-GLASS—Nails—A small Assortment of HARD-WARE.

N. B. Orders from the Country will be gratefully received, and Directions given for mixing and painting any Colour.

By sending the Dimensions of any House, Room, or Place, intended to be painted, they may be furnished with a proper Quantity of Colour for that Purpose.

Newport, May 12, 1794.

[BY AUTHORITY.]

THEATRE.
NEWPORT.

On THURSDAY EVENING, May 15, 1794,
Will be presented,
A COMEDY, written by Mr. MOORE.——Called,

The FOUNDLING;
OR,
VIRTUE *Rewarded.*

Sir CHARLES RAYMOND,	Mr. KENNA.
Sir ROGER BELMONT,	Mr. SOLOMAN,
YOUNG BELMONT,	Mr. FRANSIS,
Col. RAYMOND,	Mr. REDFIELD,
FADDLE,	Mr. HARPER,
VILLIARD,	Mr. POWERS,
ROSETTA,	Mrs. SOLOMAN,
FIDELIA (the *Foundling*)	Miss SMITH.

To which will be added,
A humourous ENTERTAINMENT.——Called,

The MAD-CAP;
OR,
LOVERS IN PLENTY.

GOODWILL,	Mr. REDFIELD,
BLISTER,	Mr. HARPER,
COUPEE,	Mr. KENNA,
QUAVER,	Mr. SOLOMAN,
THOMAS,	Mr. POWERS,
LUCY, (*the Mad Cap*)	Mrs. SOLOMAN.

*** Places in the Boxes to be taken, and Tickets sold, at the Office, Entrance of the Theatre, every Day previous to that of Performance, from Ten till One o'Clock; and from Nine, A. M. to Five, P. M. on the Days of Performance.

The Doors will be opened at Six, and the Performance begin precisely at One Quarter after Seven.

Front and Stage-Boxes 6 s.—Side Boxes 4 s. 6 d.—Pit 3 s.—Gallery 2 s. 6 d.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of STEPHEN AYRAULT, late of Newport, Merchant, deceased, are requested to make Payment; and those who have Demands against said Estate, are also desired to present their Accounts for Adjustment to the Subscriber—who has for Sale, a Variety of hard Ware, consisting of Locks and Hinges of most Kinds; Sadlery, Desk Furniture, Shoemakers Tools, &c. &c. Part of the Deceased's Estate, all or any Part of which may be had upon very reasonable Terms by applying to

J. BOURS, *Executor.*

N. B. At the Sign of the Eagle, a handsome Assortment of Spring Goods, as low as at any Store in Newport.

May 12, 1794.

ALL Persons having any Demands against the Estate of WILLIAM TUCK, late of Newport, Gardener, deceased, are desired to bring them in to the Subscriber, for Settlement; and all those indebted to said Estate, are requested to make Payment immediately, to

EDMUND TOWNSEND, *Adm'r.*

Newport, May 12, 1794.

THE Subscribers being appointed, by the Hon. Town-Council of Newport, Commissioners, to receive and examine the Claims against the Estate of Capt. SAMUEL SWEET, late of said Newport, deceased, represented Insolvent:—Notice is hereby given, to all Persons who have any Demands against said Estate, to exhibit their several Claims to either of us in the Town aforesaid, on or before the 7th of October, 1794, being the Time allowed by said Council, for ascertaining and settling the Demands against said Estate.

THOMAS RUMREILL,
SIMEON MARTIN.

And all Persons indebted to the Estate aforesaid, are requested to make Payment, to

MARGARET COOKE, *Administ.*

THE Members of the PROVIDENCE ABOLITION SOCIETY are notified, that their annual Meeting will be on the 16th Inst. at the Court-House in this Town, when a general Attendance is desired.

THOMAS ARNOLD,
Providence, 3d of 5th Month, 1794.

Taken up, at Sea, some Time in April last, on the North Side of Block Island, a large Oak Two-Mast Boat 1—She has a Tar and Spanish-Brown Bottom.——The Owner may have her, proving Property, and paying Charges, by applying to BENJAMIN LITTLEFIELD, of New Shoreham.

New-Shoreham, April 17, 1794.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN away, from the Subscriber, on Monday Morning last, about 7 o'Clock, a Negro Boy, named BRISTOL, near 17 Years of Age; about 5 ½ Feet high; the upper Part of his Ear grown fast to his Head.——Had on, when he went away, a straw Hat, a dark Sheep's grey Coatee, blue under Jacket, striped Copper coloured Trowsers, Yarn Stockings, and Calf Skin Shoes: He carried away several other Articles of Cloathing. He was seen on board Captain Allen's Providence Packet the Morning he went away, and is supposed to have gone towards Providence.——Whoever will take him up, and secure him, so that the Subscriber may have him again, shall receive the above Reward. HENRY G. CHAMPLIN.

Newport, May 12, 1794.

A SONG.

Written by the Author of the Seasons.

From that beautiful expression of love, in the Song of SOLOMON—"*Turn away thine eyes from me, for they have overcome me.*"

O THOU, whose tender serious eyes,
Expressive, speak the mind I love;
The gentle azure of the skies,
The pensive shadows of the grove:

O mix their beauteous beams with mine,
And let us interchange our hearts;
Let all their sweetness on me shine,
Pour'd through my soul be all their darts.

Ah! tis too much! I cannot bear
At once so soft, so keen a ray:
In pity, then, my lovely fair,
O turn those killing eyes away!

But what avails it to conceal,
One charm, where nought but charms we see?
Their lustre then again reveal,
And let me, Myra, die of thee.

The famous HORSE,

ECLIPSE,

WILL be kept for Covering at Mr. ROBINSON HAZARD's, at South-Kingston, and at the Stable of Capt. PARIS GARDNER, about Half a Mile South of Little Rest.——He is a beautiful dark-brown HORSE, raised in the State of New-York, Three-Quarters English, upwards of Sixteen Hands high, and well proportioned; moves with Elegance and Ease, and is the same Horse that was kept the last Year on Little-Rest Hill, where his Colts are now to be seen, equal to any in New England.—— Said Horse will be at the Stable of Mr. HENRY POTTER, every Saturday in the Season, and will be at Hopkinton City the first and third Mondays in May. Those who wish to raise fine HORSES, come and see the Horse and his Colts for yourselves, as they will be more satisfactory than fictitious Pedigrees.—— Terms, FOUR DOLLARS the Season—to ensure, as may be agreed upon at the Time.

South Kingstown, May 1, 1794

Coarse *SALT*,

Suitable for the FISHERY,

FOR SALE, BY

Thomas Howland.

May 4, 1794.

Leaumont,

Leader of the BAND, of the NEWPORT THEATRE,

Respectfully informs the PUBLIC,

THAT he proposes to open shortly, a DANCING SCHOOL, for LADIES and GENTLEMEN—his Mode is easy—and will engage to teach the Pupils, who may honor him, in a little Time, to dance gracefully and elegantly.——He also proposes to teach EVERY INSTRUMENT,* and in so short a Time, that the *Learner will be astonished.*

Said LEAUMONT will open, as soon as a sufficient Number offers.—He is to be found at any Hour of the Day, at the THEATRE, or at his present Lodgings at *Mr. Adancourt's Coffee-House.*

Newport, May 1, 1794.

* *Principally the* Piano Forté.

Robert Babcock

Respectfully informs the Public at large, and his Friends in particular,

That he has taken the House, lately improved by Capt. ROBERT POTTER, on the North Side of the Parade,

Where he proposes to keep a House of Entertainment, for Gentlemen Travellers and others, as also Boarding and Lodging.——Those who put up at his House, may be assured of meeting with good Accommodation, and their Favours gratefully acknowledged.

Newport, April 28, 1794.

JOSEPH FINCH

Has for Sale, at his House upon the upper End of the Point,

CHOICE new white RICE, by the Tierce, Half Ditto, and by the Quarter.

Newport, April 21, 1794.

MARY GODDARD

Informs her Customers, and the Public in general, that she has removed to the House formerly occupied by JOHN FRYARS, deceased, near the Gaol,

WHERE she has opened a House for BOARDING and LODGING.——Those who put up at her House may depend meeting with good Entertainment. ——She also keeps a Retail Shop, for Liquors &c. &c.

Newport, March 10, 1794.

Was found a few days since in

the public Road in North Kingstown, a Note of Hand, from Eliphalet Buddington to Peter States, for £ 7 10 s.—— The Owner of said Note, by applying to the Subscriber, and paying Charges, may have it again.

JOSHUA VAUGHAN,

North-Kingstown, April 19, 1794.

Christopr. Champlin

HATH FOR SALE AT HIS STORE,

BEST Petersburg clean HEMP,
RUSSIA DUCK,
RAVENS DUCK,
SWEDISH BAR-IRON,
of the first Quality.

To be Sold, by

Moses Seixas,

THE Materials which compose the House, next Westward to his Mansion-House.

Newport, April 28, 1794.

PHILADELPHIA, RUSSIA, and SWEDES, } BAR-IRON,
RUSSIA clean HEMP,
RUSSIA and RAVENS DUCK, and CORDAGE, of all Sizes,
Coarse and fine SALT, of excellent Qualities.

FOR SALE, BY

Gibbs & Channing.

Newport, September 16, 1793.

George Champlin

HAS FOR SALE,

RUSSIA HEMP,
RRUSSIA DUCK,
RAVENS' DUCK,
BAR IRON,——and
RUSSIA SHEETING.

Godfr. Wenwood

HAS FOR SALE,

Superfine and Common Flour,

by the Barrel,
Mistick TILE, by the Dozen,
A small Quantity of SHIP-BREAD,
CHARCOAL, by the Bushel, excellent for Cooking.

TO BE SOLD, BY

J. Richardson,

At the POST-OFFICE,

AN Assortment of BOOKS and STATIONARY.

He has just received, and has for SALE,

The celebrated Dr. MOORE's late Journal in France.

The Rhode-Island ALMANACK,
For the YEAR 1794.—By ELISHA THORNTON.
And a Variety of other ALMANACKS.

LAW's HARMONY, COMPLETE,
For SINGING-SCHOOLS.

The Ladies new Memorandum Book for 1794, containing a Variety of useful and pleasing Matter.

A Variety of PAPER HANGINGS, or Rooms.—An Assortment of MUFFS, TIPPETS, ERMINE for Cloaks, Men's furr'd GLOVES, &c.—New RAISINS, MUSTARD, SALT-PETRE, and NUTMEGS.——An Assortment of IRON hollow WARE, consisting of Cart and Waggon BOXES—Tea Kettles, Skillets, Bake Pans, Spiders, Dogs, Basons, Potts, Kettles, &c.

ON Sunday the Sixth Instant, at One o'Clock in the Afternoon, in the Latitude of 34° 53′ N. and 12 Fathoms of Water, I discovered a PILOT-BOAT full of Water, and all her Apparel floating within a few Yards of her—seemingly, as if she had just been foundered; my People, as we passed by, picked up the Mast, Spreet and Sail, and a Wallet containing One fine white Shirt, One Pair of Cotton Hose, One striped homespun Waistcoat and Trousers—in the Pocket of which said Waistcoat, I found Two Orders, One in Favour of Simon Hall, by James B. Lewis, upon F. Densa, dated April 1st—the other, in Favour of the Bearer, by Nymphas Oney upon Mr. Holly, dated March the 6th—the Place or Places not mentioned in the Orders—both to the Amount nearly of Thirty-five Dollars.——Also One 20 Shilling, and One 10 Shilling Bill, North-Carolina Currency—and a Letter directed to a young Lady, to the Care of Robert Williams, Painter, at Newbern, N. C. ——Any Party or Parties, lawfully claiming the above described Articles, may receive them from

JOSEPH FINCH, *Master,*
(Of the Sloop Lucy, of Newport.

Newport, April 21, 1794.

Stephen Pierce,

HAS FOR SALE,

BUNTING and ready made COLOURS. Also, an Assortment of neat GUN-LOCKS and BRASS FURNITURE, POWDER and SHOT.—Likewise, New-York SOAP by the Box.

For *SALE*,

THE HOUSE and STORES belonging to the Estate of ELNATHAN HAMMOND, deceased, now improved by JACOB RICHARDSON.—— For Terms, apply to the Subscribers;—who once more request all Persons, having Accounts open with said HAMMOND, to exhibit them for Settlement; and those who are any ways indebted to his Estate, are desired to make immediate Payment to either of the Subscribers, Executors of his last will and Testament.

BENJAMIN PABODIE,
SAMUEL SANFORD,
CALEB LYNDON.

Newport, March 24, 1794.

FLAX.

WANTED,

For the DUCK MANUFACTORY *in this Town,*

A QUANTITY of long, well dressed FLAX, for which Cash, and a good Price, will be given. —Apply to

CHRISTOPHER FOWLER.

Newport, January 27, 1794.

Wanted immediately,

THREE or Four JOURNEYMEN SHOEMAKERS, at either Branch, who are Masters of their Business.——Also, an APPRENTICE,—by

CHAPPELL & HOLT.

Newport, April 14, 1794.

REUBEN COOK

Hereby informs the Public,

That he has dissolved PARTNERSHIP, with Mr. CLARK COOKE,—and now occupies the House and Shop of Mr. William Tilley, next Door Northward of Mr. Elisha Anthony, and opposite to Mr. Joseph Lyon's,

WHERE he carries on the TAYLOR's Business, as usual.—He Thanks all his former Customers for past Favours, and still would be happy to serve them, and all who would be kind enough to favour him with their Custom.

Newport, April 21, 1794.

WHEREAS John Malbone and Francis Brinley, of the Town and County of Newport, Esquires, Administrators to the personal Estate of GODFREY MALBONE, late of Pomfret, in the County of Windham, and State of Connecticut, Esq; deceased, have represented unto the Honorable Town-Council of the Town of Newport, that the Estate of the said late Godfrey Malbone, deceased, is insolvent: Wherefore, the said Town-Council hath appointed us, the Subscribers, Commissioners, to examine the several Claims against the said Estate, in order that the Administrators may know what Part of the real Estate, late belonging to the Deceased, will be necessary to be disposed of for the Payment of his Debts:—Notice is, therefore, hereby given to all Persons, who have any Demands against the said Estate, either in his private Capacity, or as in Company, under the Firm of Godfrey and John Malbone, to exhibit their several Claims, to us, or either of us, in the Town of Newport, aforesaid, on or before the second Day of June next; being the Time allowed, by said Town-Council, for ascertaining and settling the several Demands on said Estate.

THOMAS RUMREILL,
DANIEL MASON.

And all Persons indebted to the Estate of GODFREY MALBONE aforesaid, are requested to make immediate Payment, to FRANCIS BRINLEY, JOHN MALBONE, } Administrators

State of Rhode Island, Newport,
December 2, 1793.

To be SOLD, by the Subscriber,

TWO Townships of LAND, bordering on the Susquehannah River East, and on the Chemung River North, upon the Pennsylvania Line, in the County of Luzern—only one Mile from the Township of Tioga.—Each Township containing 16,000 Acres, which will be surveyed into 300 Acre Tracts—the Soil being of the best Quality, and abounds with large Maple Orchards, for the manufacturing Sugar—exceeding well watered, with sundry fine Mill-Seats near the River, where Fish and Fowls are in Abundance.—— Any Quantity of said Lands, from One Hundred Acres to a whole Township, may be purchased.——Good warrantee Deeds will be given, and a generous Term allowed for Payment, and cheaper than can be obtained elsewhere, by applying to JOHN GARDINER, now in South-Kingstown, lately from the State of New-York.

April 28, 1794

NOTICE is hereby given, to all Persons indebted to the Estate of the Rev. Dr. SOLOMON SPRAGUE, late of Exeter, in the County of Washington, deceased, immediately to come and settle their Accounts, by Payment or Notes, in order to enable the Executor and Executrix to settle and pay the Legacies:—And those that have any Demands against said Estate, are requested to present their Demands for Payment, to the Subscribers.

SIMON SPRAGUE, *Executor.*
ISABEL SPRAGUE, *Executrix.*

Exeter, March 17, 1794.